

ABSTRAK

Optimasi desain *Beam Shaping Assembly Single Layer* (BSASL) dan Dosimetri BNCT untuk kanker kulit melanoma telah dilakukan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mendapatkan desain BSASL yang optimal dan perhitungan dosimetri BNCT pada kanker kulit melanoma. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode simulasi menggunakan pemrograman *Particle and Heavy Ion Transport code System* (PHITS). Optimasi desain BSASL dengan metode bertahap, untuk mendapatkan konfigurasi yang optimal guna menghasilkan flux neutron thermal. Perhitungan dosimetri BNCT pada kanker kulit dilakukan dengan meradiasikan berkas neutron thermal pada phantom yang memiliki komposisi kulit, otot, tulang dan kanker kulit menggunakan variasi konsentrasi boron-10 diantaranya 30 $\mu\text{g/g}$, 35 $\mu\text{g/g}$, 40 $\mu\text{g/g}$, 45 $\mu\text{g/g}$, dan 50 $\mu\text{g/g}$. Hasil desain BSASL yang optimal diperoleh konfigurasi tersusun atas moderator, reflektor, filter neutron cepat, filter neutron epithermal dan perisai gamma. Komposisi dari konfigurasi tersebut adalah material C_2F_4 , Parafin, Ni, Pb dan Bi. Hasil konfigurasi optimal diperoleh fluks neutron thermal sebesar $1,973 \times 10^9 \text{ n/cm}^2\cdot\text{s}$. Hasil perhitungan dosimetri BNCT pada kanker kulit diperoleh konsentrasi boron 50 $\mu\text{g/g}$ dan waktu iradiasi paling optimalnya 5,12 menit.

Kata kunci : BSASL, neutron thermal, dosimetri, BNCT, dan kanker kulit.

ABSTRACT

Optimization of the design of Single Layer Beam Shaping Assembly (SLBSA) and BNCT Dosimetry for melanoma skin cancer has been carried out. The purpose of this study was to obtain the optimal SLBSA design and BNCT dosimetry calculations in melanoma skin cancer. The research was conducted with a simulation method using Particle and Heavy Ion Transport Code System (PHITS) programming. Optimization of the SLBSA design using a stepwise method, to obtain the optimal configuration to produce a thermal neutron flux. BNCT dosimetry calculations in skin cancer were carried out by irradiating the thermal neutron beam on the phantom which had the composition of skin, muscle, bone and skin cancer using various concentrations of boron-10 including 30 $\mu\text{g} / \text{g}$, 35 $\mu\text{g} / \text{g}$, 40 $\mu\text{g} / \text{g}$, 45 $\mu\text{g} / \text{g}$, and 50 $\mu\text{g} / \text{g}$. The optimal SLBSA design results obtained a configuration consisting of a moderator, reflector, fast neutron filter, epithermal neutron filter and gamma shield. The composition of the configuration is material C_2F_4 , Paraffin, Ni, Pb and Bi. The optimal configuration results obtained a thermal neutron flux of $1.973 \times 10^9 \text{ n} / \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{s}$. The results of BNCT dosimetry calculations on skin cancer obtained a boron concentration of 50 $\mu\text{g} / \text{g}$ and the optimal irradiation time was 5.12 minutes.

Keywords : SLBSA, thermal neutron, dosimetry, BNCT, and skin cancer.

